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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography contains over 250 sources on Mormons and Mormon history from 1830 to 1907 found in government publications. The nineteenth century documents reflect the controversy, issues, and sentiments concerning the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and with the twentieth century, mark a new era of tolerance and understanding. The sources include congressional publications, census reports, legislative publications, and court cases. Arranged chronologically, subject divisions include: Mormons' Relations with Neighbors--in Missouri, in Utah, Non-Mormons, Indians, Federal Officials in Utah; Splinter Groups; Mt. Meadows Massacre; Territorial Status for Deseret; the Mormon War; Movement for Statehood for Utah; Power and Influence of the Mormon Church in Utah; Polygamy; Women's Rights in Utah; Mormons and Education; and Mormons in Mexico. The bibliography was compiled from the sources available at The University of Texas at Austin. (Author)

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MORMONS AND MORMON HISTORY

AS REFLECTED IN U. S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

1830 to 1907

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Carol W. Christensen
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IR005 401

Mormons and Mormon History
As Reflected in U. S. Government Documents
1830 to 1907

Introduction

To many people, United States government documents might seem a fairly unlikely source to use in studying the history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. However, having studied this history, I knew that, particularly during the 19th century, the federal government had been quite involved and "interested" in the Church, the Mormons, and Utah. For what other group had Congress passed laws regulating religious practices? What other church had Congress disincorporated? To what other territory had the government sent troops to "quell a rebellion"? In addition to the interest of the federal government in the Mormon Church, its members, and Utah, the American people in general were quite concerned--and outraged--during this period. I wondered how federal publications reflected these and other events and sentiments and, to find out, decided to make Mormons and Mormon history the subject of my term paper.

Initially, I had hoped to find all documents involving Mormons from 1830, the year in which the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints was founded, to the present. However, soon overwhelmed by the great number of publications on my topic, I decided to restrict my project to documents from 1830 to 1907. The year 1907 looks like an unusual cut-off date. However, it is significant in that it signals the end of an era in the history of the Church. In that year, after nearly five years of controversy, Reed Smoot, a monogamous Mormon Church leader and elected senator from Utah, was deemed "acceptable" by the United States Senate to hold office in that body. After 1907, Congress and the American people generally began to be no longer suspicious or outraged

by the Church, Mormons, and Utah. An old era had passed, and a new era had begun.

Strategy

In order to find as many federal documents as possible on Mormons from 1830 to 1907, I used a large number of document indexes, as well as other sources. Since the time frame of my project was primarily the 19th century, I used Poore's Descriptive Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States, September 5, 1774 to March 4, 1881 and Ames' Comprehensive Index to the Publications of the United States Government, 1881-1893 a great deal and found both indexes very helpful. In Poore's Catalogue, I consulted entries under the terms "Mormons", "Utah", "Polygamy", "Joseph Smith", "Brigham Young", and "Latter-Day Saints". The first three terms yielded many references, the next two only a few, and the last nothing. In Ames' Index, the terms "Mormons", "Utah", and "Polygamy" also led me to a great number of documents. I also looked for entries under the names of many of the prominent Church leaders who lived during the time covered in Ames' Index and under "Latter-Day Saints", but found no further entries.

The Checklist of United States Public Documents, 1789-1909 was another helpful source, which gave me not only the serial set volume numbers for the references I had found in Poore's and Ames', but also a listing of the annual reports of the Utah territorial governor and the Utah Commission. I had hoped to find additional publications on Mormons or Utah during the 19th century in the sections on the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, but found nothing there on my topic.

Since I knew that there were many Supreme Court cases during the 19th century involving the Mormons' practice of polygamy and involving the Mormon Church, I went to the Supreme Court Digest (Lawyers Edition) and, looking under the subjects "Polygamy" and "Religious Institutions", found many citations to court cases involving the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and

its members. Turning to the individual cases, I found that other related cases, as well as federal laws and presidential proclamations that dealt specifically with Mormons, were cited. Thus, by starting with the digest of the court cases, I was able to find not only court decisions, but also federal statutes and presidential proclamations that were applicable to my topic.

Poore's Catalogue, Ames' Index, the Checklist, and the Supreme Court Digest were my most productive sources for this project, but I was able to benefit from using a number of other sources. There was only one volume of the CIS United States Serial Set Index that covered the time period of my project, the 1789-1857 volume. Using the trilogy of terms that had yielded so many references in other indexes--"Mormons", "Utah", and "Polygamy"--and "Latter-Day Saints", I found a few documents that Poore's Catalogue had not included. In the Documents Catalogue for the years 1893 to 1907, I was able to find a few references on Mormons by looking again under "Mormons", "Utah", and "Polygamy". Under the same index terms, the Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog surprisingly uncovered one or two documents that the Documents Catalogue had not.

Judging from the large number of Congressional documents I had found cited in the indexes, I suspected that the Congressional Globe and Congressional Record would contain many comments made in the Senate and House of Representatives about Latter-Day Saints. Starting with 1830, I began to look in the sessional indexes of the Congressional Globe under "Mormon", "Latter-Day Saints", "Utah", "Polygamy", and the names of various Church leaders. After going through twenty indexes (1830-1850), I did find several Congressional comments or proceedings that dealt with Mormons. However, having already looked at twenty indexes, I was a little faint-hearted at the thought of going through fifty-seven more. Consequently, I decided to look for references in indexes of selected sessions of Congress, those sessions that passed major legislation on the Mormons or on Utah and, therefore, sessions that were

likely to have held major discussions and proceedings on Mormons. Thus, the references in my annotated bibliography to the Congressional Globe and Congressional Record are not comprehensive, but they do represent some of the major Congressional proceedings that dealt with Latter-Day Saints.

Poore's and Ame's indexes had given me a few references to census reports on Mormons and on Utah. After examining them, I was curious as to what further information on Latter-Day Saints the census reports from 1830 to 1907 would yield. Therefore, I went through the various reports for these years, primarily the volumes on churches and population, in order to find out. "Utah" first appeared in the index to the reports of the 1850 census. "Mormon Church" did not appear until the 1870 census reports.

In an attempt to leave no stone unturned in my search for government documents on Latter-Day Saints, I went to the Texas State Library and tried to find indexes to the publications of the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and War, three executive departments that I felt would have material on the Saints and Utah. I found no indexes for any of these departments, however, and, unfortunately, the catalogues to their publications did not prove helpful in identifying any further documents.

As another attempt to be as comprehensive as possible, I looked at the chapter notes and bibliographies of two scholarly books on Mormon history, Desert Saints, by Nels Anderson, and The Story of the Latter-Day Saints, by James B. Allen and Glen M. Leonard. In these books, I was able to find references to several documents involving Mormons that I had not found indexed elsewhere.

Finally, I "stumbled" upon some documents on Mormons in working on an exercise for our United States Government Publications class. Several times I found, contained in reports I was reading for the exercise, references to Mormons or Utah that had not been mentioned in any index. Such discoveries, though serendipitous, made me wonder how many more unindexed references to Latter-Day Saints were waiting to be "stumbled upon."

Issues in the Documents

The federal government documents I found on the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and its members reflect a great number of different themes or issues in 19th century Mormon history. Persecution was a major theme in the early history of the Church, as federal documents reflect. Though there are no documents on the persecutions the Saints suffered first in New York and then in Ohio, the earliest documents dealing with Mormons do recount the difficulties the Saints had in Missouri from 1836 to 1839 and their expulsion from that state.

After the Mormons were driven from Missouri and later driven from Illinois, under the leadership of Brigham Young, prophet and president of the Church, they travelled across the Great Plains into the Salt Lake Valley in present-day Utah, there, in 1847, to begin to establish their Zion, free from the influence of "Gentiles" who did not understand them or share their goals and values. The Saints' isolation did not last long. Non-Mormons, initially officials appointed by the federal government and later settlers and miners, moved into the Mormons' Deseret. Government documents reflect the sometimes cordial and sometimes unfriendly relationships between the Saints and the Gentiles. The documents also report on the Mountain Meadows Massacre, an unfortunate 1857 massacre of a company of emigrants in Utah by an angry band of Indians and a few overzealous settlers.

Certainly, it must be remembered that when the Mormons arrived in Utah in 1847 they did not enter a complete vacuum: Indians inhabited the region. Interestingly, historians consistently comment on the generally harmonious relationships that the pioneer Mormons had with the Indians. Yet, the documents virtually reflect only the hostilities that the Saints had with the Indians in the area.

During the lifetime of Joseph Smith, organizer of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, and particularly after his murder in 1844, several

broke away from the Church and established their own churches. Government documents point out the existence of some of these groups, as well as the lack of harmony at times between these various splinter groups and the "Salt Lake Mormons."

The Saints' relations with their neighbors--whether in Missouri or Utah, whether with "Gentiles", Indians, or "apostates"--is a major issue found in the federal documents from 1830 to 1907. Though the earliest issue, it is not, however, the main issue of that period. Rather, the Saints' relationship with the United States government and its Utah officials is the dominant theme of this period and of the documents.

When the Mormons arrived in Utah in 1847, they very soon made preparations to receive territorial status for their Deseret. Government documents reflect the steps that led to Deseret's becoming a territory in 1850.

Though officially a part of the United States, Deseret and its people were largely misunderstood by other Americans and by the nation's government leaders. Several federal officials in the territory, who had not gotten along with the Mormons, had written to Congress and to the president about the "rebelliousness" of the Mormons and of their own discontent with Deseret. Several of these officials even left the territory before their terms of office were complete. Believing that the Mormons in Utah were in rebellion against the federal government, President James Buchanan sent 5,000 troops and a new governor to replace Brigham Young to Utah in 1857. Several federal documents contain information about this bloodless "Mormon War".

Friction between the Saints and the federally-appointed officials in Utah had existed before the Mormon War, but grew afterwards when more federal officials, often called "carpetbaggers", came to Utah. Federal documents point out many of corflicts between the Saints and these officials. Occasionally, however, they also do show that not all relationships between the Mormons and the federal officials in the territory were unharmonious.

Another aspect of the Mormons' relationship with the federal government involved the question of statehood for Utah. The Mormons wanted to be part of the United States, but they wanted to have control of their own government and not be ruled by federally-appointed officials. Government documents reflect the long drive for statehood that began soon after territorial status was granted to Deseret in 1850 and cumulated in the admission of Utah into the Union in 1896.

Someone totally unfamiliar with Mormon history might wonder why the Saints had so much trouble with the federal government and with its officials. Again United States documents reflect the reasons and the issues. Non-Mormons felt that the Church held too much power over the Saints and too much power in Utah, and they wanted this power to be taken from it. Perhaps more importantly, non-Mormons were morally outraged by the Saints' doctrine and practice of polygamy, which the Mormons said was a commandment from God. Federal publications clearly reflect the struggles the Saints and the United States government had over those two issues, as well as the opinions of Americans in general. The documents point out the beliefs and intensity of feeling on each side, the legislative and judicial arenas in which the battles were fought, and the major events that took place there.

There are several other issues or themes in Mormon history that federal documents from 1830 to 1907 bring out. Rights for women in Utah, particularly voting rights, was a disputed issue, the Mormon women wanting to keep those rights which they had since 1872 in the territory of Utah and the federal government wanting to disenfranchise them. Many documents give information about the Saints' schools and feelings about education. A few documents point out that Mormons had established colonies in Mexico, some of which , incidentally, are still inhabited by Mormons today. Finally, though not an "issue" or "theme", census reports provide further information on Mormons in Utah and on the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints during the years 1830-1907.

Books on Mormon history are often replete with documents: excerpts from scriptures, writings by Church leaders, journals. After collecting federal documents on Latter-Day Saints, I can see that such publications also offer a wealth of information on major issues and themes of 19th century Mormon history and enable the historian or student to understand the beliefs, practices, and feelings of the Saints and of the American people and government leaders during the years 1830 to 1907.

Explanation of the Entries in the Annotated Bibliography

The federal documents I found on Mormon history appear in the annotated bibliography that follows. The documents are arranged by date under the issues discussed above. As will be noted, some documents apply to more than one issue and, consequently, appear in more than one place in the bibliography. In these instances, only the first citation of a document is annotated. Subsequent citations refer the reader to the earlier annotation of that document.

Citation form in the bibliography is based upon A Uniform System of Citations. Annotations are based upon actual perusal of the documents, except in a few cases, indicated by *, when the publications were unavailable for examination. Some annotations contain information that would only be meaningful to someone who is fairly familiar with the beliefs, practices, history, or personalities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. However, all annotations give a general summary of the documents, which, hopefully, will be of value to anyone consulting this bibliography.

Mormons' Relations with Neighbors--Missouri

1. H.RDoc. No. 42, 25th Cong., 3rd sess. (1838)

   This memorial of Richard Owens, Jr. to the House of Representatives recounts the Mormons' difficulties in Missouri. Written after the Saints were ordered to leave Missouri, the memorial requests the return of the people's property and the restoration of their rights.

2. S. Doc. No. 247, 26th Cong., 1st sess. (1840)

   The Senate Committee on the Judiciary reports on a memorial sent to it by a delegation of Mormons. The memorial is not included in this document, but the Committee explains that it recounts the Saints' difficulties in Clay County, Missouri. The Committee concludes that the case "is not such a one as will justify or authorize any interposition by this government." It further reports that if the Mormons' contentions are true, they must seek relief from the Missouri or United States courts.

3. H.RDoc. No. 22, 26th Cong., 2d sess. (1840)

   This petition, written by Elias Higbee and Robert B. Thompson from Nauvoo, Illinois, states that the Latter-Day Saints had purchased lands from the federal government in Missouri and had been driven off the land by force by the constituted authorities of the state. After giving a history of the Mormons' dealings in Missouri, the petition asks Congress to remedy the situation. It stresses that the Saints are American citizens and Christians.

4. S. Doc. No. 189, 26th Cong., 2d sess. (1841)

   This document is a copy of the testimony given before the judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit Court of Missouri in the trial of Joseph Smith, Jr., Hiram Smith, Parley P. Pratt, and others for "high treason, and other crimes against the state."

Mormons' Relations with Neighbors--Utah--Non-Mormons

5. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 92 (1849)

   Sen. Underwood of Kentucky presents to the Senate a memorial of William Smith and Isaac Sheen, "representing themselves to be the legitimate Presidents of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The memorial charges

that prior to the Mormons' emigration from Nauvoo, Illinois, 150 of them took an oath to "avenge the blood of Joseph Smith upon this nation" and that the Saints in the Salt Lake Valley practice and tolerate polygamy. The petitioners call on the authorities of the nation to "establish a system of government by which the perpetration of those crimes and offences may be prevented."

Sen. Underwood further reads a newspaper article to the Senate about two Indian agents who "were seized and subjected to trial by the Mormons upon a charge of having been instrumental in driving them from the State of Missouri. . . ."

The entire matter is referred to the Committee on Territories.

6. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 413 (1850)

Illinois representative John Wentworth presents a petition from citizens in his state "praying Congress to protect the rights of American citizens while traveling through the valley of the Salt Lakes, and setting forth other matters concerning the treasonable designs of the Salt Lake Mormons. Also, representing that some of the prominent movers for the organization of a state government in Deseret are in favor of a Kingly Government, are robbers and murderers, and that these men are all in favor of polygamy, etc., etc."

The petition is referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

7. S. Ex. Doc. No. 3, 32d Cong., Special sess. (1852)

This report, written by Capt. Howard Stansbury of the U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers in 1851 after a one-year survey of the Salt Lake Valley in 1849, describes the topography, flora, and fauna of the Valley, as well as gives a lot of information on Mormon beliefs and practices. Stansbury says that after a year in Utah, he knows of the Saints' "love to the country, or loyalty to the government." He says that "the nature of the domestic relations of the Mormons has been very generally misapprehended" by the rest of the nation. The report gives information about the early history of the Saints, the Mormon Battalion, provisional government, irrigation projects, education, Brigham Young, and the hospitality of the Mormons.

8. H.R.Rpt. No. 116, 34th Cong., 3rd sess. (1857)

The House Committee on Territories reports on a petition it had received from some non-Mormons in Carson Valley, who "represent that the territorial laws are not administered with justice, but that those who are not Mormons, and not 'zealously affected' towards that faith, are subjected to gross injustices." The petitioners explain their dislike of polygamous judge Orson Hyde.

The committee reports that similar grievance had been made elsewhere against the Mormons. "It appears to your committee that some measure of wider scope is necessary to effect a radical cure of the moral and political pestilence which makes Utah the scandal of the American people." The report favors passage of a bill to prevent and punish polygamy.

9. S. Rpt. No. 87, 37th Cong., 3rd sess. (1863)

The Committee on Territories reports on the Utah Legislative Assembly's suppression of the publication of a message by the Utah governor and recommends that the governor's message be distributed. The committee's report mentions that Utah is a virtual theocracy, that the people respect the Constitution but not the rulers, and that they treat non-Mormons as enemies. The report contains anti-polygamy sentiments.

10. H.R. Misc. Doc. No. 75, 39th Cong., 2d sess. (1867)

This resolution of John Bidwell calls for the Committee on Territories to inquire into the necessity of having a larger force of troops to protect the people from Indian hostilities and to preserve order in Utah territory. Accompanying the resolution is the report of Bvt. Maj. Gen. H.B. Hazen on conditions in Utah. The report calls Utah's government a "theocratic despotism" and speaks positively of Brigham Young. Regarding polygamy, Hazen says, "Its effects on cultivated society would be to degrade it, especially the women, but with the people of Utah it appears only to retard culture, they being originally found very low in the moral scale." He reports that the Mormons are hospitable to all strangers and are "loyal to the letter of our laws, but in spirit a separate and distinct nationality."

11. H.R. Misc. Doc. No. 153, 40th Cong., 2d sess. (1868)

This report of Bvt. Brig. Gen. James F. Rushing on affairs in Utah and other territories describes the climate, mineral resources, lands, and railroads of these areas. Regarding Mormons, Rushing comments, "There is no safety for Gentile life or property without a tacit acquiescence in the existing order of things." He states that crimes against Gentiles are encouraged and sanctioned from the pulpit and speaks of polygamy and the "supremacy" of Brigham Young. "The vital facts remain . . . that the Mormons are a lawless and seditious community of people, hostile to persons not of their faith and practice, and that they live boastingly in defiance of the public laws of the Union."

12. S. Misc. Doc. No. 118, 42d Cong, 2d sess. (1872)

This petition of "residents of Utah Territory" asks that the protection of the federal government not be withdrawn from them by admitting Utah into the Union as a state. The petitioners express their fears that wrongs will be committed against them if Utah were admitted and, consequently, the priesthood of the Church were allowed to be in power.

*13. H.R. Misc. Doc. No. 120, 43rd Cong., 1st sess. (1874)

This memorial of citizens of Utah sets forth grievances of non-Mormons in Utah and asks for such legislation by Congress as is needed for full protection of all classes of people residing in the territory.

14. H.REx. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. 389 (1893)

This annual report of the governor of Utah, contained in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, includes information on population, property, Indians, schools, agriculture, and legislation in Utah. The governor mentions that polygamy had been abandoned by the Church and people, that the People's Party had been dissolved, and that relations between Mormons and non-Mormons were basically harmonious. He recommends that the Church's land that was confiscated under the 1887 Edmunds-Tucker law be returned and that Utah be granted statehood.

A summary of the governor's annual report is given by the Secretary of the Interior in the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, 1893. (H. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. I, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. LI)

Mormons' Relations with Neighbors--Utah--Indians

15. H.RRpt. No. 39, 33rd Cong., 2d sess. (1855)

This report of the Committee on Military Affairs advises against refunding to Utah Territory money expended in suppressing Indian hostilities in Utah in 1853. The committee says that it had no evidence of the necessity of the expenditure.

16. H.RRpt. No. 201, 36th Cong., 1st sess. (1860)

This report of the Committee on Military Affairs recommends reimbursing Utah Territory for expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in 1853. Having been furnished with receipts for those expenses (to the sum of $76,917.40), the Committee says it feels justified in recommending reimbursement. It explains that it is the recognized duty of the federal government to pay for such territorial expenses.

17. H.REx. Doc. No. 97, 37th Cong., 2d sess. (1862)

This document gives information on the Indian Department's property in Utah and the accounts of Brigham Young, "ex-governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs."

18. H.RRpt. No. 62, 37th Cong., 3rd sess. (1863)

The Committee on Indian Affairs recommends in this report that an appropriation be made to settle the accounts of the former Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Brigham Young, for 1856-58 because the expenses were necessary and "made in good faith."

19. H.RRpt. No. 21, 38th Cong., 1st sess. (1864)

The Committee on Indian Affairs again recommends that Brigham Young be repaid for expenses incurred by him as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, 1856-1858. The report includes a list of Brigham Young's itemized expenses.

20. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 75, 39th Cong., 2d sess. (1867)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#10)

21. H.R. Misc. Doc. No. 99, 40th Cong., 2d sess. (1868)

In this memorial to the House of Representatives, the Utah Legislative Assembly requests an appropriation to pay for Indian depredations and expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities over the preceding three years.

22. H.R. Misc. Doc. No. 10, 41st Cong., 1st sess. (1869)

This memorial of the Utah legislature again requests compensation for Indian depredations and expenses incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities. It contains an itemized list of expenses and a list of men who served in the Indian battles.

23. H.R.Ex. Doc. No. 44, 41st Cong., 2d sess. (1869)

The adjutant general of Utah transmits his report of expenses incurred by Utah in suppressing Indian hostilites during 1865, 1866, and 1867.

24. H.R.Ex. Doc. No. 65, 47th Cong., 1st sess. (1882)

This document consists of papers concerning charges that Mormons were inciting Piute and Navajo Indians to hostilities in Arizona.

25. H.R.Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. 389 (1893)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#14)

Splinter Groups

26. H.R.Misc. Doc. No. 43, 31st Cong., 1st sess. (1849)

This "memorial of citizens of Covington, Kentucky," William Smith and Isaac Sheen, requests that Deseret not be admitted as a state to the Union. The memorialists maintain that the Mormons want to unite church and state and that 1500 of them took an oath to avenge the death of Joseph Smith and carry out hostilities against the nation. They speak against Brigham Young and polygamy and accuse Brigham Young of trying to assassinate William Smith. They request sending "an armed force to bring them back from their hiding place, that they may be legally tried for some of their offences."

27. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 92 (1849)

See earlier annotation of these proceedings. (#5)

28. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 524 (1850)

In the Senate is read a petition from Isaac Sheer, who

complains that Mormons in Council Bluffs, Iowa, control the post-office and "obstruct the free circulation of information through the papers." The petitioner requests that Congress intervene and "implore[s] the protection of Congress from the tyranny, injustice, and political intrigues of the Salt-Lake banditti, and insist[s] that the treasonable acts and designs of the Salt-Lake combination are sufficient, not only to show the impropriety of admitting Deseret into the Union, but also to convince the Government that no Salt-Lake Mormon should be allowed to hold any office, either at the Salt-Lake Valley or Council Bluffs."

The petition is referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

29. H.R. Rpt. No. 96, 39th Cong., 1st sess. (1866)

In this document, the Committee on Territories reports on affairs in Utah. Polygamy is the major subject of the report. The document contains testimony of several people: Joseph Smith III; Norman W. Leod, Army chaplain at Camp Douglas, Utah; Joseph H. Nevett; and others. Nevett states that half of all the Mormons practice polygamy. Leod's testimony includes a discussion of Mormon temples, polygamy, and Brigham Young's discourse on Adam. The delegate from Utah only introduced one witness at the committee hearing upon which this report was based. The committee's conclusions are that "the laws of the United States are openly and defiantly violated."

30. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 48th Cong., 2d sess. 517 (1884)

In this Annual Report of the Utah Commission, the Commission speaks of the election of John T. Caine as Utah's delegate to Congress, of a "polygamic revival," of the existence of four Mormon temples in Utah, and of the entry of the Reorganized Church into Utah. The report gives a summary of the trials of certain polygamists and states that over three-fourths of the adult Mormons were not polygamists. It says, "It is not unlikely that finally the Federal Government will find it necessary to take into its own hands all civil power in this Territory."

Mt. Meadows Massacre

31. S. Ex. Doc. No. 42, 36th Cong., 1st sess. (1860)

This document contains Pres. Buchanan's message on the Mt. Meadows massacre and the report of the Secretary of the Interior on that massacre and other Indian massacres in Utah Territory.

32. H. R. Doc. No. 605, 57th Cong., 1st sess. (1902)

This "Special Report of the Mountain Meadows Massacre" by Bvt. Maj. J. H. Carleton, was written in 1859, forty-three years before it was published in the Serial Set.

Territorial Status for Deseret

33. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 92 (1849)

See earlier annotation of these proceedings. (#5)

34. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 43, 31st Cong., 1st sess. (1849)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#26)

35. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 524 (1850)

See earlier annotation of these proceedings. (#28)

36. An Act to Establish a Territorial Government for Utah, 9 Stat. 453 (1850)

This act defines the boundaries of the territory, the duties of the governor and legislative assembly, and the powers of the federal and territorial courts. It specifies the voting qualifications for the first election ("free white male inhabitant above the age of 21 years") and gives the territorial government the power to determine future voter qualifications.

Mormon War

37. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 71, 35th Cong., 1st sess. (1858)

This document contains reports from the Secretaries of State, War, and the Interior and from the Attorney General on the "military expedition into Utah." Information is given as to the cause of the expedition, instructions to the army officers, and correspondence with Brigham Young.

38. Cong. Globe, 35th Cong., 1st sess. 1084 (1858)

In a long speech on means to solve the "Mormon question," South Carolina representative William Boyce speaks out against the use of force. He states that Brigham Young "wishes us to manifest nothing but . . . hostility to the Mormons in order to consolidate his power over them."

Other remarks made in Congress on the Mormon War can be found in the index to the Congressional Globe for the 35th Congress, 1st session by looking under "Utah."

39. S. Misc. Doc. No. 201, 35th Cong., 1st sess. (1858)

In this memorial from the legislative assembly of Utah, the Mormons' grievances against the "corrupt demagogues" that the federal government had sent to Utah to rule there are put forth. The memorialists ask Congress to respect their constitutional rights, withdraw the troops, and give them a voice in the selection of their rulers. They also request that the assassins of Joseph Smith and Parley P. Pratt be brought to justice. "You have not extended to Utah

so much as the customary usages of investigation, which would have placed in your possession the facts in the case." The memorial is signed by Heber C. Kimball, Lorenzo Snow, and others.

40. S. Ex. Doc. No. 67, 35th Cong., 1st sess. (1858)

This document contains Pres. Buchanan's message on the end of "difficulties in Utah" and the report of newly appointed Utah governor Cumming on his assumption to office. Gov. Cumming relates the details of his address to Mormons in the Tabernacle. He advises the Secretary of State that the Mormons would submit to trial by peers, but not "the idea of trials by juries composed of teamsters and followers of the camp, nor of an army encamped in their cities or dense settlements." He remarks that Mormons hold the Constitution in high esteem.

41. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 2, Vol. II, 35th Cong., 2d sess. 28 (1858)

In Part II of this "Message from the President of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the Second Session of the 35th Congress " are documents that accompany the report of the Secretary of War. There are 92 documents relating to the Mormon War, along with a table of contents. The documents include letters from Brigham Young, James Buchanan, Gen. Johnston, Gov. Cumming, and Col. Kane.

Mormons' Relations with Federal Officials in Utah

42. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 25, 32d Cong., 1st sess. (1852)

This documents contains a report of the Secretary of State regarding affairs in Utah. Included in the report are letters from Brigham Young; John Bernheisel, Utah delegate to Congress; Z. Snow, a judicial officer who wished to be relieved of his Utah post; three federal officials who felt they were "compelled to withdraw from the Territory;" and Willard Richards, President of the Council of Twelve.

43. S. Misc. Doc. No. 201, 35th Cong., 1st sess. (1858)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#39)

44. S. Ex. Doc. No. 32, 36th Cong., 1st sess. (1860)

In this document, Pres. Buchanan communicates correspondence between federal judges in Utah and the Attorney General or himself. The letters point out the conflict between the judges and Utah governor Cumming. The judges were sending troops into areas in which they were going to hold trials.

45. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 78, 36th Cong., 1st sess. (1860)

This documents contains correspondence between civil and military officers stationed in Utah that reflect the condition of affairs there. One letter from Gov. Cumming reports,

"The permanent inhabitants of this Territory continue to manifest a peaceful disposition towards the United States, and yield cheerful submission to its authority, and all classes of the community are busily employed in their various avocations." He expresses the Mormons' concern over the troops that accompanied Judge Cradlebaugh to Provo Court and the judges' discontent with the Mormons.

46. S. Rpt. No. 87, 37th Cong., 3rd sess. (1863)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#9)

47. S. Misc. Doc. No. 37, 37th Cong., 3rd sess. (1863)

This document is the message of the governor of Utah that the Utah legislative assembly had been accused of suppressing. (See Document 9 in this bibliography.) In this message, Gov. Harding, upon assuming office, speaks of the industry of the Mormons and of their disinterest in the fate of the Union during the Civil War. He speaks strongly against polygamy, explaining that freedom of religion applies only to beliefs, not to action. He also states his opposition to the Mormons' voting procedure.

48. Clinton v. Englebrecht, 80 U.S. 434 (1871)

In this Supreme Court decision, the court reversed the Utah federal court's decision, ruling that the local federal court had exceeded its authority by assuming a function that belonged by law to the territorial government.

49. S. Ex. Doc. No. 44, 42d Cong., 3rd sess. (1873)

Pres. Grant calls attention to the threatened conflict between federal and territorial authorities in Utah, particularly between the legislature-appointed probate courts and the federal courts. He states his feeling that local authorities must not be allowed to select [illegible] the laws will not be enforced if such is the case. He states that Utah requires special legislation and urges Congress to act on the matter.

50. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 139, 43rd Cong., 1st sess. (1874)

This memorial from the legislative assembly of Utah asks Congress to appoint a commission to investigate alleged abuses in Utah affairs. It asks that any special legislation be put off until this investigation is made. Lorenzo Snow and Wilford Woodruff are among the signers of the memorial.

51. 2 Cong. Rec., 43rd Cong., 1st sess. 4471 (1874)

George Q. Cannon, Utah's delegate to Congress, states the Mormons' position on the proposed Poland Bill, a bill that would give federal courts the jurisdiction in criminal and civil cases that had been given to the probate courts and that would abolish the offices of territorial marshall and attorney-

general. Citing evidence of court decisions handed down in different courts, Cannon explains that the reason the probate courts had the power they did was because justice could not be found in the federal courts, but could be found in the territorial courts.

To explain why church officers also held territorial offices in many instances, Cannon speaks of the Church's system of government, which does not allow for salaried preachers, but allows the participation of "every worthy man." "If you say that a man must not exercise political functions in Utah because he is an officer in the church you exclude from all offices in the Territory every respectable Mormon."

52. An Act in Relation to Courts and Judicial Officers in the Territory of Utah, 18 Stat. 253 (1874)

This act, which had been known as the Poland Bill, limited the jurisdiction of the territorial probate courts and established procedures for the federal courts and judicial officers in Utah.

53. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, 46th Cong., 2d sess. (1879)

This Annual Report of the Utah Governor includes statements about the smooth running of the territorial courts and the absence of Indian trouble.

54. H. R. Rpt. No. 1865, 47th Cong., 2d sess. (1883)

This report of the Committee on Elections recommends that John T. Caine be seated as delegate from Utah to Congress. (The Utah governor and Utah Commission had not called the special election to fill the vacant delegate seat, but the election, as scheduled by the Utah legislative assembly, took place anyway.) The House committee states that people should not be deprived of the constitutional right of representation, especially when the delegate is "a citizen against whose admission no disqualification is urged."

55. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 45, 48th Cong., 1st sess. (1884)

This memorial of the Utah legislative assembly protests the passage of bills "inimical to the people of Utah" until a full investigation into Utah affairs by a Congressional committee is made. The memorialists make many accusations against the Utah governor and protest against government by persons appointed by the president and Senate. They state that the governor's false statements led to the hurried passage of the 1882 Edmunds Act. Regarding that act, they say, "While men who cohabit with more than one woman in the marriage relation are excluded from voting and holding office, persons who commit the most flagrant sexual crimes are permitted to exercise the elective franchise and are eligible for any official position, so long as their filthy acts are outside the marriage relation."

56. H. R. Misc. Doc. 238, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

This memorial states the grievances of the Utah legislative assembly against the governor, who used his absolute veto powers to defeat "much needed legislation": support of Deseret University, election laws that conform with the Edmunds Law, an appropriation bill, and others.

57. S. Ex. Doc. No. 139, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

In this document, Pres. Cleveland recommends immediate enactment of such legislation as will authorize the Utah legislature to assemble in special session to make the necessary appropriations for the expenses of Utah. He states, "A determination on the part of the General Government to suppress certain unlawful practices in this Territory demands neither the refusal of the means to support the local government nor the sacrifice of the interests of the community."

58. H. R. Rpt. No. 2641, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

The Committee on Territories asks for legislation to provide for the convening of the legislative assembly of Utah in this report.

59. H. R. Rpt. No. 993, 52d Cong., 1st sess..(1892)

After the Utah governor had vetoed a bill appropriating funds for an exhibit by Utah at the World's Fair, the Committee recommended in this report passage of a Congressional bill to enable the people of Utah to have such an exhibit.

The Movement for Statehood for Utah

60. S. Misc. Doc. No. 240, 35th Cong., 1st sess. (1858)

This document contains a letter from Utah's delegate to Congress and the memorial of the delegates of the constitutional convention held in Utah in 1856. A copy of the constitution that the delegates drew up accompanies the memorial.

61. H. R. Misc. Doc. 10, 36th Cong., 2d sess. (1860)

This document is a memorial for admission of Utah into the Union by the "people of Utah," and a copy of the proposed state constitution. The memorial says that the people of Utah have "no design, desire, or occasion" for going against the Constitution. They feel it a right and a practical necessity for the people to govern themselves, since they are so far away from the nation's capital.

62. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 78, 37th Cong., 2d sess. (1862)

This document is another memorial for admission of Utah into the Union, accompanied by another copy of the proposed state constitution.

63. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 26, 40th Cong., 1st sess. (1867)

This document is another memorial of the Utah legislature for admitting Utah into the Union, under the name of "Deseret." Another state constitution accompanies the memorial.

64. S. Misc. Doc. No. 118, 42d Cong., 2d sess. (1872)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#12)

65. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 165, 42d Cong., 2d sess. (1872)

This "memorial of the citizens of Utah" asks that Congress admit Utah into the Union under the name of Deseret. It is accompanied by a copy of the proposed state constitution, which includes provisions for women suffrage.

66. S. Misc. Doc. No. 126, 42d Cong., 2d sess. (1872)

This document is a summary of the election returns of a special election held to determine the people of Utah's feelings on the constitution proposed for Deseret, were it to become a state. (25,324 voted for the constitution, 368 against.)

67. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 208, 42d Cong., 2d sess. (1872)

This "memorial of citizens of Utah" speaks against the admission of the territory into the Union as a state. It states that Utah does not have enough people to become a state; that the Mormons do not really believe in the Constitution, since they feel it will "pass away;" and that the majority of Mormons continue to practice polygamy. Fifty-four pages of names in support of this memorial accompany it.

68. H. R. Misc. Doc. 42, 44th Cong., 1st sess. (1876)

This "memorial of women of Utah" asks for repeal of the Anti-Polygamy Act of 1862 and requests the enactment of laws admitting Utah into the Union as a state, allowing the people of Utah to select their own officials, and granting to each married woman the right to homestead or preempt 160 acres of land in her own name. It expresses the women's concern about the "dram-shops, gambling dens, and houses of infamy," which the territorial government cannot prosecute.

69. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 43, 47th Cong., 1st sess. (1882)

This memorial from citizens of Utah asks for admission of Utah into the Union as a state and includes a copy of the proposed state constitution and the results of an election of the people to ratify it. (27,814 for; 498 against) The state constitution gives the right of suffrage to "every citizen of the United States, not laboring under the disabilities mentioned in the Constitution, of the age of 21 years and over." Residency requirements and criminal record restrictions are also mentioned.

70. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 104, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1887)

This memorial comes form the Constitutional Convention of Utah, requesting Utah's admission into the Union and enclosing a copy of the proposed state constitution. The memorialists explain that they are delegates elected in accordance with recent acts of Congress that prohibit anyone practicing polygamy to vote or hold office. They state that the state constitution they framed meets all past objections that Congress had had to proposed constitutions in the past: polygamy is prohibited and women are not permitted to vote.

71. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. 1, 50th Cong., 1st sess. 889 (1887)

In this Annual Report of the Utah Governor, the governor gives a long account of the 1887 Utah Constitutional Convention, and includes many documents relating to that convention. He reports the year's convictions for polygamy and gives his opinion that the majority of the Utah people have abandoned "practices that were ruled against the law."

72. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol 2, 50th Cong., 1st sess. 1317 (1887)

The Utah Commission includes in its annual report information on Mormon doctrines and practices, the political history of Utah, the building of the Salt Lake Temple, polygamy, the movement for statehood, and the "non-Mormon element." A minority report that concurs with most of the majority report, but that dissents "from it in other parts, particularly as regards its general animus and tone and propriety of introducing a theological discussion into a secular document," is included in the annual report. The minority report goes over the requirements of the various anti-polygamy laws, the voter's oath, and enforcement of the voting laws under the Edmunds-Tucker Act.

73. S. Misc. Doc. No. 89, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1888)

This resolution of the Senate states that Utah should not be admitted as a state "until it is certain, beyond doubt, that the practice of plural marriages, bigamy, or polygamy has been entirely abandoned by the inhabitants of said Territory, and until it is likewise certain that the civil affairs of the Territory are not controlled by the priesthood of the Mormon Church."

74. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. 3, 50th Cong., 2d sess. 851 (1888)

The governor of Utah in his annual report includes a discussion of the movement for statehood in Utah and of the power of the Mormon Church in the territory. He suggests that Congress appoint a committee to investigate the situation in Utah. He says that he favors statehood in theory for the people, but adds that their idea of government is not republican.

75. S. Misc. Doc. No. 37, 50th Cong., 2d sess. (1889)

This memorial of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Idaho protests against the admission of Utah into the Union as a state. The memorialists believe that the Mormon Church would have "absolute control of all elections therein" if Utah were granted statehood. "Said Church is composed by a large majority of the lowest and most densely ignorant classes of the Old World peasantry, who are in no way Americanized, and who have nothing in common with our aims or our republican institutions," they write. They further state that polygamy has not been abandoned in Utah and that the admission of Utah and the increased power of the Church would "endanger the welfare of our social and moral institutions."

76. H. R. Rpt. No. 4156, 50th Cong., 2d sess. (1889)

This House report contains the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Territories on a bill to admit Utah into the Union. The majority report gives details on Utah's population, industries, resources, schools, literacy, moral status of the people ("It is universally conceded that no locality equally populated with Utah is freer from the vices that afflict communities than this Territory."), and polygamy. The majority report states that polygamy is dying out and that it is not a mandatory practice among Mormons. It advises passage of the bill to grant Utah statehood.

The minority report expresses opposition to the Mormon "theocratic" system and alleges that the Church is hostile to all government. It quotes passages of the Doctrine and Covenants to show "how completely Smith dominated and directed the business affairs of his people" and to "prove" that polygamy was mandatory. It concludes that Utah should not be admitted until church and state are separated in that territory.

77. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 51st Cong., 1st sess. 175 (1889)

This report of the Utah Commission explains the means it was using to carry out the provisions of the Edmunds-Tucker Act and summarizes the number of polygamy convictions in Utah for that year. The Commission reports that polygamy was not openly practiced that year in Utah. It feels that the "Gentiles" would be deprived of all political power if Utah were granted statehood. Included in this report are statements by Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon.

A minority report accompanies the other report of the Commission. In this report are a long discussion of polygamy, objections against it and laws of Congress prohibiting it, and a recommendation that a constitutional amendment be made against polygamy.

78. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. 1, 51st Cong., 2d sess. CII (1890)

In his annual report, the Secretary of the Interior summarizes the reports of the Utah governor and the Utah Commission.

Included with these summaries are a copy of the "Manifesto" issued by Pres. Wilford Woodruff against further practice of polygamy and the Secretary's recommendation that the laws against polygamy should not be removed and statehood should not be granted until the Mormons prove their "good faith."

79. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. 1, 52d Cong., 1st sess. CX (1891)

This Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior summarizes the annual reports of the Utah governor and the Utah Commission and gives the Secretary's opinion that the time for statehood to be granted to Utah is not right.

80. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 1st sess. 415 (1891)

In this annual report, the Utah Commission discusses the year's election results in Utah, the disbanding of the People's Party, the year's indictments for polygamy. The Commission asserts that polygamy is not a dead issue and expresses its view that the dissolution of the People's Party is a ruse on the part of the Church to gain statehood. It recommends that statehood not be granted to Utah. Included in this report are a copy of the "Manifesto" and lenghty excerpts from Church leaders delivered at October 1890 General Conference.

A minority report accompanies the majority report. It recounts federal legislation against polygamy, giving excerpts of the laws and federal court decisions on polygamy.

81. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 1st sess. 359 (1891)

This Annual Report of the Utah Governor contains information about Utah's population, Indians, agriculture, mining, schools, and recent elections. The governor reports that the Mormons' People Party had been disbanded and comments that he feels in this matter, as well as the abandonment of polygamy, that the Mormons are sincere. He feels also, though, that statehood should not be granted to Utah yet. Included in his report are a copy of the "Manifesto" and the Mormons' ratification of it.

82. H. R. Rpt. No. 943, 52d Cong., 1st sess. (1892)

This document consists of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Territories on a proposed bill to grant Utah the right to elect certain officers in that territory while actually not being granted statehood.

The majority report recommends passage of the bill, citing Utah's population, resources, schools, the prohibition of polygamy in the 1887 constitution, the "Manifesto," and interviews with Wilford Woodruff and George Q. Cannon and a First Presidency statement that show that the Church does not control its members politically.

The minority report advises against passage of the bill, expressing the opinion that the Mormon Church still holds power over the people because of the belief in continuous revelation and asserting that the Mormons are bitter to the government. It states that hostile people should not be allowed to attain power. As another objection to the bill, the minority report says that the bill does not really give the people of Utah all the rights of statehood, but, rather, leaves them subject to an act of Congress at any time. Included in this report are a memorial of the Liberal Party and a statement by Wilford Woodruff regarding the circumstances surrounding the issuance of the "Manifesto."

83. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 2d sess. 381 (1892)

In addition to information on the population, lands, mining, schools, and agriculture in Utah, the Utah governor gives in his annual report a summary of territorial legislation (which, among other things, prohibited polygamy) and his recommendation that amnesty be granted polygamous Mormons. He expresses his belief in the "good faith" of the Mormon leaders and people, but mentions that many people who contracted polygamous marriages before the "Manifesto" continued to live in their relationships. He expresses his opposition to the "Home-Rule Bill," which would give the people of Utah the right to elect the governor and other public officials without giving them statehood. He also reports that he does not feel that there was enough harmony in Utah for statehood at that time. This report includes a copy of the December 18, 1891 petition for amnesty that Church leaders gave to the governor and that the governor forwarded to Congress.

84. H. R. Rpt. No. 2337, 52d Cong., 2d sess. (1893)

This report of the Committee on Territories recommends passage of a proposed bill to admit Utah into the Union. Included in the report are copies of Pres. Harrison's Proclamation of Amnesty, the "Manifesto", the Church leaders' 1891 petition for amnesty, a January 1892 memorial of the Utah legislative assembly. Statements on the extermination of polygamy, the character of the Mormon people, descriptions of the resources of the territory, and information on its schools are also given. The report states, "Many myriads of people who heretofore have looked upon the Mormons as moral outlaws, it is believed, will change their opinion, and admit that a people showing the characteristics that the Mormons possess, are at last worthy of statehood with full admission to all the rights of American citizenship."

85. S. Misc. Doc. No. 34, 53rd Cong., Special sess. (1893)

This document is a resolution that the Committee on Territories in the Senate visit New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Oklahoma to see as to the "propriety" of admitting them as states.

86. H. R. Rpt. No. 162, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. (1893)

This document contains the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Territories on a proposed bill to admit Utah into the Union as a state. The majority report, which recommends passage of the bill, includes copies of the "Manifesto", an 1891 First Presidency message that states that polygamous marriages were no longer being taught or performed, the Church leaders' 1891 petition for amnesty, the 1892 memorial of the Utah legislative assembly, and Pres. Harrison's 1893 Proclamation of Amnesty and Pardon. It also contains information on Utah's economic resources and schools and remarks on the "general character of the Mormon people for thrift, honesty, morality, sobriety, and virtue, other than their disputed doctrine of polygamy," citing statements of non-Mormons as "evidence."

The minority report expresses the opinion that Utah "possesses every requirement necessary for statehood," but puts forth its own bill that differs from the one in question in that it prohibits polygamy.

87. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. 1, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. LI (1893)

In his annual report, the Secretary of the Interior summarizes the reports of the Utah governor and the Utah Commission and recommends granting statehood to Utah.

88. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. 389 (1893)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#14)

89. S. Misc. Doc. No. 100, 53rd Cong., 2d sess. (1894)

This memorial of the Utah governor and legislative assembly urges granting statehood to Utah.

90. S. Rpt. No. 414, 53rd Cong., 2d sess. (1894)

This report of the Committee on Territories favors passage of a bill to admit Utah into the Union as a state, citing the Mormons' abandonment of polygamy and the territory's economic and population qualifications.

91. An Act to Enable the People of Utah to Form a Constitution and State Government and to Be Admitted into the Union, 28 Stat. 107 (1894)

This self-explanatory act of Congress specified that Utah's state consitution must state that "polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited." The act also outlined other provisions for Utah to follow as to government, courts, and schools. It is often called "The Enabling Act."

92. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. I, 53rd Cong., 3rd sess. 455 (1894)

In addition to many tables of statistics on Utah's lands, population, revenue, agriculture, and commerce, this Annual Report of the Utah Governor includes the governor's recommendation that the Church's lands, which had been confiscated, be restored. The governor reports that the people of Utah were pleased with Pres. Cleveland's granting of amnesty to persons convicted or liable to conviction under the Edmunds-Tucker Act and with the act of Congress that would enable Utah to be admitted into the Union as a state.

93. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 5, Vol. III, 54th Cong., 1st sess. 529 (1895)

In his annual report, the Utah governor mentions that the Utah state constitution was written and submitted to qualified voters and was adopted. Included in the report is a copy of the ratified constitution.

94. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 5, Vol. III, 54th Cong., 1st sess. 575 (1895)

This Annual Report of the Utah Commission gives excerpts of territorial and federal statutes relating to voting in Utah. It includes copies of the 1894 Enabling Act, the proclamations of amnesty by Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, reports on the elections of delegates to the state constitutional convention, and the state constitution.

95. 29 Stat. 876 (1896)

By this presidential proclamation of Grover Cleveland, Utah was admitted into the Union as a state because all conditions of the Enabling Act had been followed, including the provision that "polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited."

96. H.R. Ex. Doc. No. 5, Vol. III, 54th Cong., 2d sess. (1896)

This final report of the Utah Commission contains a detailed account of the Commission's work up to January 4, 1896, the day when Utah was admitted into the Union. Various subjects related to voting are covered, including the right of women to register and vote under the Enabling Act and state constitution. The Commission explains their decision to register all persons regardless of sex for the first state election in 1895. The report contains the text of a previous court decision that disallowed women from voting for delegates to the constitutional convention.

97. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 5, Vol. III, 54th Cong., 2d sess. 443 (1896)

This final report of the Utah territorial governor describes the inauguration day ceremonies on January 4, 1896, at the Mormon Tabernacle, ceremonies that included an invocation by Pres. Wilford Woodruff and a benediction by a minister of the Methodist Church.

98. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 43, 31st Cong., 1st sess. (1849)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#26)

99. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 413 (1850)

See earlier annotation of these proceedings. (#6)

100. Cong. Globe, 35th Cong., 1st sess. 1084 (1858)

See earlier annotation of these proceedings. (#38)

101. An Act to Punish and Prevent the Practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and Other Places, and Disapproving and Annulling Certain Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, 12 Stat. 501 (1862)

This act outlaws polygamy and annuls all acts and parts of acts passed by the Utah legislative assembly "which establish, support, maintain, shield or countenance polygamy." The act does not "affect or interfere with the right 'to worship God according to the dictates of conscience,' but only annul[s] all Acts and laws which establish, maintain, protect, or countenance the practice of polygamy, evasively called spiritual marriage, however disguised by legal or ecclesiastical solemnities, sacraments, ceremonies, consecrations, or other contrivances." Included in the act is the provision that limits the amount of real estate that could be held by a religious corporation in a territory and forfeits to the United States any real estate held in excess to that amount.

102. S. Rpt. No. 87, 37th Cong., 3rd sess. (1863)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#9)

103. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 75, 39th Cong., 2d sess. (1867)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#10)

104. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 153, 40th Cong., 2d sess. (1868)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#11)

105. H. R. Rpt. No. 79, 40th Cong., 2d sess. (1868)

The Committee on Elections makes it report on the contested case of "McGrorty v. Hooper" in the election for Utah delegate to Congress. Hooper, a polygamist, had won the election (15,068 votes to his opponent's 105). McGrorty contested the election on the grounds that Hooper was a "representative of the institution of polygamy." The report includes a long discussion of the beliefs and practices of Mormonism. It recommends enforcing the law "by every means in the power of this government to prevent undue influence of the hierarchy of the Mormon society over the people of that Territory." Having found no element of illegality in the election, however, the report concludes that Hooper is entitled to a seat as delegate.

106. S. Misc. Doc. No. 118, 42d Cong., 2d sess. (1872)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#12)

107. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 208, 42d Cong., 2d sess. (1872)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#67)

108. 2 Cong. Rec., 43rd Cong., 1st sess. 4471 (1874)

See earlier annotation of these proceedings. (#51)

109. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. X, 46th Cong., 3rd sess. 517 (1880)

In his annual report, the Utah governor speaks of the territory's agriculture, mining, Indians, and population ("far beyond that of any Territory in the history of the United States." He records a 58,000 increase in the past 10 years, half attributable to the mining industry, the other half to births and missionary work). The governor feels that the Mormon Church is too strong in Utah and that the polygamy laws should be enforced.

110. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 48th Cong., 1st sess. 627 (1883)

This Annual Report of the Utah Governor makes "an earnest plea for the adjustment of all wrongs and the establishmont of good government in Utah in Congress." The governor discusses the lack of separation of church and state in the territory, the Mormon's defiance of federal law, and the "rivalry" of the civil government and Church. He suggests that the president appoint a council of three to thirteen men to "write a code of laws in unison with civilization, the Constitution, and the laws of Congress, and which will prove a government not only 'for the people,' but by the people."

111. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 48th Cong., 2d sess. 517 (1884)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#30)

112. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 49th Cong., 1st sess. 1015 (1885)

In this annual report, the Utah governor expresses his opinions that the Mormon Church controls the people of Utah and that Mormons who believe in polygamy without practicing it should also be excluded from voting, because they perpetuate the system. He reports on the enforcement of the Edmunds Law of 1882 and on the public and denominational schools in Utah. This report includes a letter from the First Presidency of the Church, dated October 6, 1885, that urges members of the Church to continue to practice polygamy and to attend to their duties as parents.

113. H. R. Rpt. No. 2735, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

This document consists of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on the Judiciary on a bill proposed to "suppress polygamy" in Utah.

The majority report favors passage of the bill, which would allow husbands and wives to testify in polygamy trials. The report recommends passing a territorial marriage law. (At that time, the only "laws" related to marriage were Church "laws.") Included in the majority report are citations to court cases involving polygamy.

The minority report opposes the proposed bill on the grounds that the federal courts in Utah, which the bill intended to strenthen, already had enough authority and that, as reported by the Utah Commission, most Mormons were not practicing polygamy. The bill's provision for disincorporating the Church prompted this comment: "Congress has reached the limit of its authority when by law it repeals the act of incorporation." This report condemns polygamy, but speaks favorably of the Mormons and urges Congress to show mercy and use reason in dealing with the Utah situation.

114. S. Misc. Doc. No. 122, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

This petition of Angie F. Newman of Utah contains the text of a resolution drawn up by 2000 Mormon women in March 1886 that protested against Congress's proposed bill to deprive them of the right to vote. Speaking for the "Gentile" women in Utah, Mrs. Newman asks for passage of the Edmunds-Tucker Bill, which proposed to disenfranchise women. She says that "they were enfranchised for church ends alone--to make the church impregnable to outside attack, independent and hostile in civil attitude." She also contends that the eligibility requirements for voting are different for women than for men in Utah.

115. Anti-Polygamy Act, 24 Stat. 635 (1887)

This act, often called the Edmunds-Tucker Act, allowed a husband or wife to testify in prosecutions for polygamy. It defined the jurisdiction of the probate courts and the powers of marshalls and commissioners. It annulled the charter of the Mormon Church and dissolved the Church-operated Perpetual Emigration Fund. It prohibited women from voting in Utah and provided that voters must take an oath that they were not polygamists.

116. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 50th Cong., 1st sess. 1317 (1887)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#72)

117. S. Misc. Doc. No. 89, 50th Cong, 1st sess. (1888)

See earlier annotation of this resolution. (#73)

118. S. Misc. Doc. No. 201, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1888)

This memorial of Angie F. Newman urges that Utah not be admitted into the Union as a state "so long as the administration of affairs of that Territory continues in the hands of the Mormon priesthood." Mrs. Newman says that polygamy is still strong in Utah. She speaks of the wives and children who sit in prison, refusing to disclose their husbands and fathers, and of the church leaders who were in exile. She uses many quotations from the Deseret News, Women's Exponent, and Church leaders to support her position that the Church controls Utah.

119. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. 3, 50th Cong., 2d sess. 851 (1888)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#74)

120. S. Misc. Doc. No. 37, 50th Cong., 2d sess. (1889)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#75)

121. H. R. Rpt. No. 4156, 50th Cong., 2d sess. (1889)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#76)

122. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 51st Cong., 1st sess. 473 (1889)

In his annual report, the Utah governor recommends that political power be taken completely away from the Mormon Church. He also reports on the economic and political conditions in the territory. He says that Utah's population is 230,000, of which 97,000 are foreign-born. He also gives information about the status of denominational schools in Utah.

*123. H. R. Rpt. No. 3200, 51st Cong., 1st sess. (1890)

This report of the Committee on the Judiciary recommends that the property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which had been escheated under the 1887 Edmunds-Tucker Act and placed in the hands of a receiver, be donated to the public school fund.

124. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints v. United States, 136 U.S. 1 (1890)

In this Supreme Court decision, the Court ruled that Congress had power to revoke the charter of the Church in 1887 and to limit the amount of real estate that could be held by a religious corporation in a territory (as it did in 1862. See #101.) because Congress has supreme legislative power over territories. In its decision, the Court states that regarding the Church, the government faced the problem of disciplining "a contumacious organization, wielding by its

resources an immense power in the Territory of Utah, and employing these resources and that power in constantly attempting to oppose, thwart and subvert the legislation of Congress and the will of the government of the United States."

125. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 51st Cong., 2d sess. 635 (1890)

This Annual Report of the Utah Governor describes the lands, irrigation, Indians, agriculture, mining, schools, and immigration statistics for Utah. In a section on the political state of affairs in Utah, the governor refers to the recent victories of the Liberal (non-Mormon) Party in the Salt Lake City and Ogden elections for the legislative assembly, but states his opinion that the Mormon Church still wields power over the members' minds. Reporting on a private conversation he had with the president of the Church, Wilford Woodruff, he says that he was told that polygamous marriages were no longer being performed by the Church. He adds, however, his belief that such marriages had not been abandoned. His report also includes a description of the"Mormon personality" and a copy of an 1886 editorial from the Juvenile Instructor, written by George Q. Cannon, on the integrity of the men sentenced to the penitentiary for polygamy.

126. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 7, 51st Cong., 2d sess. 255 (1890)

This section of the Annual Report of the Attorney-General gives the status of the government's court case with the Mormon Church regarding the eschoating of church property.

127. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints v. United States, 140 U.S. 665 (1891)

This document is the decree ordered by the Supreme Court in the 1890 case. (See #124.) The Court stipulated that the church property that was confiscated should be "limited and appointed to such charitable uses, lawful in their character, as may most nearly correspond to those to which it was originally destined."

128. H. R. Ex. Doc. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 1st sess. 415 (1891)

See earlier annotation for this report. (#80)

129. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 1st sess. 359 (1891)

See earlier annotation for this report. (#81)

130. H. R. Rpt. No. 943, 52d Cong., 1st sess. (1892)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#82)

131. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 2d sess. 445 (1892)

In its annual report, the Utah Commission reports that it received criticism from the Mormon Church for having asserted that the Church interfered with and directed the politics of its members. The report contains a copy of a resolution from the Church's October 1891 General Conference that denies that it interfered in the politics of its members and that also denies that plural marriages were being solemnized. Also included are extracts of testimony given before the United States Supreme Court in the "Church Escheat Case." (See #124.) Wilford Woodruff, George Q. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, and Lorenzo Snow are among those people whose testimonies are given.

The Commission report recommends that amnesty be granted to the Mormon people and includes a copy of the December 1891 petition from the Church's leaders for amnesty. It concludes that Utah was then "advancing on the plane of progress."

132. H. R. Rpt. 50, 53rd Cong., 1st sess., (1893)

This report of the Committee on the Judiciary favors a proposed resolution that would return the property of the Church, which had been placed in the hands of a receiver, to the Church.

133. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. 389 (1893)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#14)

134. A Private Act of the 53rd Congress Passed at the 1st Session, 28 Stat. 980 (1893)

This joint resolution of Congress provided for the return of certain property and money, then in the hands of a receiver, to the Mormon Church. One reason expressed in the resolution for the return of the property is "Said Church has discontinued the practice of polygamy and no longer encourages or gives countenance in any manner to practices in violation of law, or contrary to good morals or public policy."

135. United States v. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 150 U.S. 145 (1893)

In this Supreme Court decision, the Court ruled that Congress, as supreme legislative authority in the territory of Utah, had full power to order the disincorporation of the Mormon Church and to order the confiscation of Church property and its application to lawful religious and charitable purposes. The Court also held that Congress had power to return such property, by its 1893 resolution, to the Church.

136. S. Misc. Doc. No. 81, 53rd Cong., 2d sess. (1894)

This memorial of the Utah legislative assembly favors the return of certain real estate to the Mormon Church.

137. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. I, 53rd Cong., 3rd sess. 455 (1894)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#92)

138. H.R. Rpt. No. 519, 54th Cong., 1st sess. (1896)

This report of the Committee on the Judiciary recommends passage of a joint resolution that would provide for the restoration of property of the Mormon Church. "It would be justice to an industrious people to restore to them the property which they donated to their church."

139. Joint Resolution Providing for the Disposition of Certain Property Now in the Hands of the Receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 29 Stat. 758 (1896)

Much like the 1893 joint resolution that provided for the return of certain property and money to the Mormon Church, this joint resolution provides that property in the hands of the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court of Utah be returned to the Church, there to be applied under the direction of the First Presidency.

140. S. Doc. No. 486 [4 pts.], 59th Cong., 1st sess. (1905)

These four volumes contain the proceedings before the Committee on Privileges and Elections regarding the right of Reed Smoot, a senator from Utah, to hold his seat. The proceedings began because of protests that Reed Smoot was a ruling authority of the Mormon Church, which "inculcate[s] and encourage[s] a belief in polygamy and polygamous cohabitation;" which "countenance[s] and connive[s] at violations of the laws of the state prohibiting the same regardless of pledges made for purpose of obtaining statehood and of covenants made with the people of the United States," and which "by all the means in [its] power protect[s] and honor[s] those who with themselves violate the laws of the land and are guilty of practices destructive of the family and the home." Among other things, this document contains a petition from Utah voters (from which the above quotation is taken) and the testimony of Joseph F. Smith, President of the Church, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Polygamy

141. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 92 (1849)

See earlier annotation of this proceeding. (#5)

142. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 43, 31st Cong., 1st sess. (1849)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#26)

143. Cong. Globe, 31st Cong., 1st sess. 413 (1850)

See earlier annotation of this proceeding. (#6)

144. S. Ex. Doc. No. 3, 32d Cong., Special sess. (1852)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#7)

145. H. R. Rpt. No. 116, 34th Cong., 3rd sess. (1857)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#8)

146. H. R. Rpt. No. 83, 36th Cong., 1st sess. (1860)

This report of the Committee on the Judiciary recommends that a proposed bill to "punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the legislative assembly of Utah" be passed. The report says, "The whole civilized world regard (sic) the marriage of one man to one woman as being alone authorized by the law of God...." Mormons "deride an institution which was honored by the presence of our Savior as a farce." The report further recommends that military force be used, if necessary, to bring Utah's citizens "to a faithful observance of the Constitution and the laws of the United States."

147. An Act to Punish and Prevent the Practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and Other Places, and Disapproving and Annulling Certain Acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, 12 Stat. 501 (1862)

See earlier annotation of this statute. (#101)

148. S. Rpt. No. 87, 37th Cong., 3rd sess. (1863)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#9)

149. S. Misc. Doc. No. 37, 37th Cong., 3rd sess. (1863)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#47)

150. H. R. Rpt. No. 96, 39th Cong., 1st sess. (1866)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#29)

151. H. R. Rpt. No. 27, 39th Cong., 2d sess. (1867)

This report of the Committee on the Judiciary on a petition of the Utah legislative assembly is unfavorable to the petitioners' request to repeal the federal law that punished polygamy in the territories. The report recommends that judges in the territories who refuse to enforce that law be removed.

152. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. #75, 39th Cong., 2d sess. (1867)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#10)

153. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 153, 40th Cong., 2d sess. (1868)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#11)

154. H. R. Rpt. No. 79, 40th Cong., 2d sess. (1868)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#105)

155. H.R. Rpt. No. 21, 41st Cong., 2d sess. (1870)

This report of the Committee on Territories declares that Congress has the right to enforce and execute the laws in Utah and also to suppress polygamy. The report cites the jurisdiction of Congress over territories and the illegality of bigamy in the nation's states. Segments of statutes outlawing bigamy in numerous states are included, as is testimony regarding polygamy, the conflicts over the courts in Utah, and conditions generally in the territory.

156. S. Misc. Doc. No. 112, 41st Cong., 2d sess. (1870)

This "memorial of citizens of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory" urges that the Cullom Bill, which was before Congress, not be passed. The memorialists protest against the bill's provisions that would put more judicial power in the hands of the federal judges and justices of the peace, that would call for secular solemnization of marriages, that would forbid Mormons from being on a jury when another Mormon was tried, and that would prohibit polygamy. Regarding polygamy, the memorialists explain that polygamy is a commandment from God and cite the First Amendment as the authority that gives them the freedom to practice their religion. Among the signers of the memorial are John M. Bernheisel, Wilford Woodruff, Orson Pratt, Sr., George Q. Cannon, and S.W. Richards.

157. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 208, 42d Cong., 2d sess. (1872)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#67)

158. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 42, 44th Cong., 1st sess. (1876)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#68)

159. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, 45th Cong., 3rd sess. 1115 (1878)

In his short annual report, the governor of Utah gives an account of the resources, population, and Indian reservations of Utah and expresses his opinions that bigamy should be made a "continuous offense" and that women suffrage should be abolished in Utah.

160. Reynolds v. United States, 98 U.S. 145 (1879)

In this Supreme Court case, the first of many that the Court would try on polygamy, the Court decided that religious belief cannot be accepted as a justification of an overt act made criminal by the law of the land. It held that the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom was not intended to prohibit legislation regarding polygamy. Thus, the 1862 Congressional act that outlawed polygamy (entry #101) was within the legislative power of Congress. Included in this

court report are statements from George Reynolds, the appellant, on the Mormon Church's doctrine on polygamy.

161. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. X, 46th Cong., 3rd sess. 517 (1880)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#109)

162. Miles v. United States, 103 U.S. 304 (1881)

In this Supreme Court case, the Court maintained that in an indictment for bigamy, it is no defense that the doctrine and practice of polygamy were parts of the religion of the accused. However, the Court did reverse the indictment of the Utah territorial Supreme Court in this case, holding that, under territorial law, wives could not testify against their husbands, and, therefore, the Utah court's decision, which was based on their testimony, was null. The Supreme Court's decision in this case contains what appears to be a defense: "We must administer the law as we find it. The remedy is with Congress, by enacting such a change in the law of evidence in the Territory of Utah as to make both wives witnesses on indictments of bigamy."

163. S. Misc. Doc. No. 30, 47th Cong., 1st sess. (1882)

This memorial of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church consists of extracts from the minutes of the General Assembly's meetings. The memorial favors prohibition of polygamy and urges Congress to enact laws to accomplish that end.

164. H. R. Rpt. No. 386, 47th Cong., 1st sess. (1882)

This report of the Committee on the Judiciary recommends passage of a proposed bill that would prohibit polygamists from holding civil office in the territories of the United States. It further favors enactment of stronger legislation against polygamists and polygamy.

165. 13 Cong. Rec., 47th Cong., 1st sess. 1152 (1882)

Remarks of Senator George F. Edmunds, author of the Edmunds Act (entry #167), and other senators on the subjects of the bill and polygamy are contained in this section of the Congressional Record. For further documents and records of proceedings regarding the Edmunds Act, look in the Congressional Record index for Volume 13 under "Polygamy" and "Edmunds."

166. H. R. Rpt. No. 559, 47th Cong., 1st sess. (1882)

The Committee on Elections issued majority and minority reports on the contested election case of Cannon v. Campbell for delegate from Utah to Congress. Cannon, who received a plurality of votes in the election, had not been given the

certificate of election from Utah's governor because Campbell, Cannon's opponent, charged that Cannon could not be elected, as he was a polygamist. The Committee's majority report declares that Campbell is not entitled to the delegate's seat, since he did not receive a plurality of votes, and that Cannon is not entitled to the seat either, since Congress can make its own rules regarding delegate qualifications and Congress does not want an openly avowed polygamist as a member. The minority report expresses the opinion that Cannon was "duly elected" and entitled to his seat as delegate.

167. An Act to Amend 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in Reference to Bigamy, and for Other Purposes, 22 Stat. 30 (1882)

This act, known as the Edmunds Act, provided that no polygamous man or woman "cohabiting with any polygamist" shall be entitled to vote in "any Territory or other places over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction." Such persons are also not eligible for election or appointment to any civil office, including service on a jury. This act exacts a $500 fine (or less) and a five year (or less) prison sentence for persons convicted of polygamy. It also authorizes the establishment of a federally-appointed commission to enforce all laws in Utah regarding polygamy and elections. It declares children born of polygamous marriages before 1882 legitimate, but not those born after that year.

168. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. 2, 47th Cong., 2d sess. 1003 (1882)

This document, forming part of the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, is the first annual report issued by the Utah Commission, which was created under the authorization of the Edmunds Act (entry #167). This report discusses the oath that Utah voters had to take in order to register to vote. (The oath declared that one was not a polygamous or was not living with a polygamous.) It also gives statistics on the year's election, noting that the number of voters had decreased markedly since the initiation of the oath. The commissioners express their belief that Utah's women suffrage is "an obstruction to the speedy solution of the 'vexed problem.'"

169. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 45, 48th Cong., 1st sess. (1884)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#55)

170. H. R. Rpt. No. 1351, 48th Cong., 1st sess. (1884)

This document consists of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Territories on a bill to provide the governing of Utah by a commission in order to prevent the practice of polygamy in that territory. The majority report expresses the thought that such a bill would be anti-republican and that other means could be used to "gradually

extinguish polygamy." The Committee recommends a bill providing for the public recording and solemnizing of marriages. This report includes a summary of the legislation and court cases involving polygamy. It states, regarding Mormons, "Your committee finds the people to be an industrious, law-abiding people, except as to polygamy or bigamy. . . ."

The minority report favors passage of the proposed bill because "polygamy is now more strongly entrenched than ever before." This report contains excerpts from numerous Congressional committee reports previously listed in this bibliography, statements from federal judges in Utah, the 1883 report of the governor of Utah, portions of messages from Presidents Garfield and Arthur about the Mormons, copies of the 1850 Organic Act (#36) and the 1862 and 1882 anti-polygamy acts (#101 and #167 respectively), as well as a copy of the bill in question.

171. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 153, 48th Cong., 1st sess. (1884)

This report of the Utah Commission on the status of polygamy in Utah describes the political changes in the territory since enactment of the 1882 Edmunds Act (#167): no polygamists were elected to public office and 12,000 men and women were disenfranchised. The report mentions that only "a small percentage of the whole adult Mormon population have actually entered into the polygamic relation," yet recommends vigorous enforcement of anti-polygamy laws.

172. Murphey v. Ramsey, 114 U.S. 15 (1884)

In this Supreme Court case, the Court ruled that individuals--male or female--presently involved in a polygamous relationship may be disqualified from voting. It explained that the object of the Edmunds Act (#167), which disqualified such persons from voting as well as outlawed polygamy, was to establish legislation "on the basis of the idea of the family, as consisting in and springing from the union for life of one man and one woman in the holy estate of matrimony, the sure foundation of all that is stable and noble in our civilization, the best guaranty of that reverent morality which is the source of all beneficent progress in social and political improvement." The Court further ruled that a man ceases to be a bigamist or polygamist, not by abstaining from cohabitation with one or all of his wives, but by finally and fully dissolving the relation of husband and wife with them.

173. H. R. Ex. Doc. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 48th Cong., 2d sess. 517 (1884)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#30)

174. Cannon v. United States, 116 U.S. 55 (1885)

In this Supreme Court decision, the Court said that under the Edmunds Act (#167), a man "cohabits" with more than one one woman when, holding out to the world two or more women as his wives, by his language or conduct or both, he "lives in the same house with them and eats at the table of each a

portion of the time, although he may not occupy the same bed, sleep in the same room, or actually have sexual intercourse with either of them." The Court ruled that a polygamous husband must cease living with his plural wives, but declined to say what the husband's conduct towards his wives and children should be.

175. Clawson v. United States, 114 U.S. 477 (1885)

The Supreme Court ruled in this case that members of a grand jury who, upon examination, stated that they believed in polygamy were properly excluded in serving as jurors in trials for polygamy.

176. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 49th Cong., 1st sess. 1015 (1885)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#112)

177. H. R. Rpt. No. 2568, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

This report of the Committee on the Judiciary favors passage of a constitutional amendment that would prohibit polygamy. It includes a history of Mormonism.

178. S. Rpt. No. 1279, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

This report of the Committee on Education and Labor recommends that appropriations be made to the Industrial Christian Home Association in Utah, which would "provide employment and means of self-support for the dependent classes in that Territory with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy therein." The association, a type of "halfway house", was to help women "make the transition from their present to new relations in accord with the laws of the land." Notes on the hearing before the Committee accompany the report.

179. H. R. Rpt. No. 2735, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#113)

180. Snow v. United States, 118 U.S. 346 (1886)

This case involving Lorenzo Snow was dismissed by the Supreme Court in this court report. The Court drew the distinction between "cohabiting" with more than one woman and polygamy or bigamy and maintained that, under the Edmunds Act of 1882 (#167), "cohabiting" is a new and distinct offense from bigamy or polygamy. It is declared a misdemeanor, and punishment is much less than for bigamy or polygamy.

181. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 49th Cong., 2d sess. 989 (1886)

This Annual Report of the Utah Governor gives information on the territory's schools, industries, mines, charitable

institutions, immigration, legislation, and polygamy. It includes statistics concerning the year's convictions for polygamy. The governor reports that there is no armed resistance to the law, just stubborn defiance.

182. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. II, 49th Cong., 2d sess. 1063 (1886)

This Annual Report of the Utah Commission recommends passage of a constitutional amendment that would prohibit polygamy, thus silencing the Church's claim that laws against polygamy are unconstitutional. After mentioning the Mormons' high regard for the Constitution, the report states that if an anti-polygamy amendment were appended to the Constitution, "they would probably not have the hardihood to say the Constitution itself is unconstitutional." The report also includes a summary of the Commission's success in enforcing the Edmunds Act (#167) and a recommendation that polygamist aliens be prevented from entering the country.

183. 18 Cong. Rec., 49th Cong., 2d sess. 591 (1887)

In this record of the proceedings of the Congress, Rep. Tucker and Delegate Caine (from Utah) discuss the provisions of the proposed Edmunds-Tucker Bill, another anti-polygamy and anti-Mormon Church bill. For further documents related to the Edmunds-Tucker Bill, look in the Congressional Record index for Volume 18 under "Polygamy", "Edmunds", and "Tucker".

184. Anti-Polygamy Act, 24 Stat. 635 (1887)

See earlier annotation of this statute. (#115)

185. In re Snow, 120 U.S. 274 (1887)

In this Supreme Court decision, the Court reversed the decision of the Third Judicial District Court of Utah that indicted Lorenzo Snow three times for the same offense. The Court reasoned that a continuing offense, such as that of cohabiting with more than one woman, can be committed but once for the purposes of indictment or prosecution prior to the time the prosecution is instituted.

186. H. R. Misc. Doc. 104, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1887)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#70)

187. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. I, 50th Cong., 1st sess. 889 (1887)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#71)

188. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol II, 50th Cong., 1st sess. 1317 (1887)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#72)

189. H. R. Rpt. No. 553, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1888)

This report of the Committee on the Judiciary recommends passage of a constitutional amendment that would prohibit polygamy: "If a polygamous member should be admitted into the Union, there would be no power to protect the sisterhood of states from the evils which would flow from such admission."

190. S. Misc. Doc. No. 89, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1888)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#73)

191. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 447, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1888)

This report from the Attorney-General on convictions for polygamy in Utah and Idaho lists the individuals convicted since 1874. George Reynolds, whose appeal reached the United States Supreme Court (See entry #160) is the first name on the list.

192. S. Misc. Doc. No. 201, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1888)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#118)

193. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 50th Cong., 2d sess. 661 (1888)

This Annual Report of the Utah Commission consists of majority and minority reports. The majority report discusses the status of parochial schools in Utah and the Mormons' feelings about the purpose of public schools. Most of the report is devoted to a discussion of the status of polygamy in Utah. It mentions that the doctrine of plural marriage was less openly declared, but the practice was not abandoned. It recommends that the government should continue to enforce the laws against polygamy and prohibit the political involvement of polygamists.

The minority report takes the view that polygamy was on the decline and concludes that a "radical reform in the near future is nearly certain and that 'Young Utah' will stand forth redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled from the heavy burden that has so long rested upon the people."

194. S. Misc. Doc. No. 37, 50th Cong., 2d sess. (1889)

See earlier annotation of this document. (#75)

195. H. R. Rpt. No. 4156, 50th Cong., 2d sess. (1889)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#76)

196. S. Misc. Doc. No. 34, 51st Cong., 1st sess. (1889)

This document is a report of the Utah Commission on the management of the Industrial Christian Home Association, which includes a sketch of the building and a floor plan.

The report mentions that few women had taken advantage of the training the Home offered them for vocational education, citing the Mormon Church's opposition to the Home as the reason. "Whether the deluded women of polygamous marriages will, after awhile, as the coils of the law slowly circle them about, avail themselves of the munificence which the Government offers them in the Home remains to be seen." Included in this report is also the report of the president of the Industrial Christian Home Association.

197. In re Nielsen, 131 U.S. 176 (1889)

As in In re Snow (#185), the Supreme Court reversed a Utah territorial court order that imprisoned the petitioner twice for the same offense, unlawful cohabitation. The Court held that a second conviction and punishment for the same crime was unlawful.

198. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 51st Cong., 1st sess. 175 (1889)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#77)

199. Davis v. Beason, 133 U.S. 333 (1890)

In this Supreme Court case, the Court upheld the decision of an Idaho territorial court that polygamy is a criminal offense and that the Idaho law that prohibited people who practiced, taught, or belonged to any organization that taught, encouraged, or advised any person to "commit the crimes of bigamy and polygamy" from voting was a valid law. The Court ruled that the First Amendment cannot be invoked as a protection against anti-polygamy legislation.

200. Bassett v. United States, 137 U.S. 496 (1890)

In this Supreme Court decision, the Court reversed the decision of a Utah territorial court that found Bassett guilty of polygamy and sentenced him to pay $500 and spend five years in jail. The court ruled that under the Code of Civil Procedure of Utah, the wife of the accused cannot be a witness against her husband.

201. H.R. Rpt. No. 1811, 51st Cong., 1st sess. (1890)

This report of the Committee on Territories recommends passage of a stronger bill that would prohibit polygamists from voting and advises passage of future legislation to tear down the political power of the Mormon Church in Utah. The appendix of the report contains the text of the Supreme Court's decision in Davis v. Beason (#199) and the majority report of the Utah Commission for 1887 (#72).

202. S. Misc. Doc. No. 156, 51st Cong., 1st sess. (1890)

This petition from some citizens of Utah urges Congress to restrict the right to vote "to those who give unqualified

allegiance to the government of the United States." The petitioners claim that the voter's oath under the Edmunds-Tucker Act (#115) can be evaded and urge stronger legislation to keep polygamists from voting.

203. S. Misc. Doc. No. 15, 51st Cong., 2d sess. (1890)

This report of the Utah Commission on the Industrial Christian Home Association mentions that few women have come to the Home for help "due to the restraining influence of the Mormon Church and to female pride, which interprets a position in the institution as an evidence of a degrading pauperism." The report contains the projection that the Home might be used more in the near future, after the issuance of the "Manifesto" prohibiting Mormons from further polygamous marriages. It speculates that the "Manifesto" was issued because of rigid enforcement of laws against polygamy and against the Mormon Church. Included in this report is a report of the president of the association.

204. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. I, 51st Cong., 2d sess. CII (1890)

See annotation of this report that appeared earlier in this bibliography. (#78)

205. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 51st Cong., 2d sess. 397 (1890)

This Annual Report of the Utah Commission describes voter registration practices in Utah and gives a summary of indictments for "crimes against the marital relationship." The report mentions the Industrial Christian Home Association, which the Commission is in charge of, and gives a short synopsis of major events that happened that year in the Mormon Church, including excerpts from talks by Church president Wilford Woodruff and other Church leaders.

206. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 51st Cong., 2d sess. 635 (1890)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#125)

207. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 1st sess. 415 (1891)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#80)

208. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 1st sess. 359 (1891)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#81)

209. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 104, 52d Cong., 1st sess. (1892)

This document contains a short report of the Utah Commission on the Industrial Christian Home Association and the report

of the president of the association for 1891. The reports are largely statistical, giving figures on the number of occupants of the Home and finances. The qualifications for entry into the Home are listed. (Those eligible for the training offered by the Home are first or legal wives, women and girls from polygamous environments, girls of polygamous parentage "anxious to escape their surroundings", and women and girls proselyted elsewhere who moved into Utah ignorant of polygamy's existence.)

210. H. R. Rpt. No. 943, 52d Cong., 1st sess. (1892)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#82)

211. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 6, 52d Cong., 2d sess. (1892)

This report of the Utah Commission on the Industrial Christian Home Association for 1892 states, "It is a conceded fact that this institution has not been as successful as was hoped for by its friends in inducing a larger number of those for whom it was intended, or those who were expected to accept its benefits." The report suggests that the Home building might be better used by the government for some other purpose.

212. H.R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 2d sess. 381 (1892)

See earlier annotation for this report. (#83)

213. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 2d sess. 445

See earlier annotation of this report. (#131)

214. 27 Stat. 1058 (1893)

This presidential proclamation of Benjamin Harrison granted pardon and amnesty to polygamous Mormons who, since November 1, 1890, abstained from "unlawful cohabitation." The pardon and amnesty were granted upon condition of future obedience to the laws.

215. H. R. Rpt. No. 2337, 52d Cong., 2d sess. (1893)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#84)

216. H. R. Rpt. No. 162, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. (1893)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#86)

217. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. 389 (1893)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#14)

218. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. 407

This report of the Utah Commission gives information on the closing down of the Industrial Christian Home Association,

recent election results in Utah, and the voter registration of Mormons who were granted amnesty by Pres. Harrison's proclamation (#214). It gives a brief history of the Mormons in Utah and of the Commission and recommends that a constitutional amendment to prohibit polygamy and to empower Congress to prescribe conditions for marriage and divorce be passed. This report includes a copy of the 1893 proclamation of pardon and amnesty.

219. A Private Act of the 53rd Congress Passed at the 1st Session, 28 Stat. 980 (1893)

See earlier annotation of this statute. (#134)

220. S. Rpt. No. 414, 53rd Cong., 2d sess. (1894)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#90)

221. An Act to Enable the People of Utah to Form a Constitution and State Government and to Be Admitted into the Union, 28 Stat. 107 (1894)

See earlier annotation of this statute. (#91)

222. 28 Stat. 1257 (1894)

This presidential proclamation of Grover Cleveland granted amnesty and pardon to all "offenders" who had complied with the conditions of Pres. Harrison's proclamation (dated January 4, 1893--Entry #214). Men who were in prison on charges or convictions of polygamy were included in this second proclamation's provisions.

223. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. I, 53rd Cong., 3rd sess. 455 (1894)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#92)

224. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 5, Vol. III, 54th Cong., 1st sess. 575 (1895)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#94)

225. 29 Stat. 876 (1896)

See earlier annotation of this presidential proclamation. (#95)

226. H. R. Rpt. No. 2307, 55th Cong., 3rd sess. (1899)

This report of the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress proposes that amendments to the Constitution be passed that would disqualify polygamists from being elected senators or representatives to Congress and that would prohibit polygamy. The report further states that the House of Representatives must decide itself whether to seat Brigham H. Roberts, the newly elected representative from Utah who was still living with his polygamous family, or not, since, constitutionally, there are few criteria for elected officials, and marital status is not one.

227. H. R. Rpt. No. 22, 56th Cong., 1st sess. (1900)

This report from the Committee on Rules directs the House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to report as to whether or not two Mormon postmasters, John C. Graham and Orson Smith, are polygamists.

228. H. R. Rpt. No. 85, 56th Cong., 1st sess. (1900)

This report from the Special Committee on Brigham H. Roberts contains the majority and minority views on the question of whether to seat the elected representative from Utah or not. The majority report states that Roberts is not entitled to a seat in the House. The minority report states that he is entitled to a seat and may be expelled.

229. H. R. Rpt. 348, 56th Cong., 1st sess. (1900)

This report of the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress favors passage of a constitutional amendment that would disqualify polygamists from election as Congressmen and that would prohibit polygamy. Included in the report are copies of the "Manifesto", the 1891 petition for amnesty from the leaders of the Mormon Church, the presidential proclamations of pardon and amnesty (#95 and #214), and two earlier House committee reports that also favored passage of a constitutional amendment against polygamy (#177 and #226).

230. H. R. Rpt. No. 611, 56th Cong., 1st sess. (1900)

This report of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads states that Orson Smith, a Mormon postmaster, had never been indicted for polygamy and that John C. Graham, another Mormon postmaster, was currently being prosecuted for polygamy. The report defends the President and Postmaster-General by saying that neither knew of Graham's possible polygamous background.

231. S. Doc. 62, 58th Cong., 3rd sess. (1905)

This report of post-office inspector McFosnes describes the status of postmasters in Idaho living in polygamy.

232. S. Doc. No. 486 [4 pts.], 59th Cong., 1st sess. (1905)

See earlier annotation of these proceedings. (#140)

*233. S. Rpt. No. 4253, 59th Cong., 1st sess. (1906)

This report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections consists of two parts: a majority report, which holds that Reed Smoot, an elected senator from Utah and official in the Mormon Church, is not entitled to a seat in the Senate; and a minority report, which holds that he is entitled to a seat.

Women's Rights in Utah

234. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 165, 42d Cong., 2d sess. (1872)

See earlier annotation of this memorial. (#65)

235. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 42, 44th Cong., 1st sess. (1876)

See earlier annotation of this memorial. (#68)

236. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, 45th Cong., 3rd sess. (1878)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#159)

237. S. Misc. Doc. No. 34, 47th Cong., 1st sess. (1882)

This Senate resolution directs that the "Committee on the extension of suffrage to women, or the removal of their disabilities" write up a bill that would annul any law or laws in the Territory of Utah that conferred the right to vote upon women.

238. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 43, 47th Cong., 1st sess. (1882)

See earlier annotation of this memorial. (#69)

239. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. 2, 47th Cong., 2d sess. 1003 (1882)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#168)

240. S. Misc. Doc. No. 122, 49th Cong., 1st sess. (1886)

See earlier annotation of this petition. (#114)

241. Anti-Polygamy Act, 24 Stat. 635 (1887)

See earlier annotation of this statute. (#115)

242. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 104, 50th Cong., 1st sess. (1887)

See earlier annotation of this memorial. (#70)

243. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 5, Vol. III, 54th Cong., 2d sess. (1896)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#96)

Mormons and Education

244. S. Ex. Doc. No. 3, 32d Cong., Special sess. (1852)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#7)

245. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 35, 36th Cong., 2d sess. (1861)

This memorial from the Utah legislative assembly requests a further appropriation of $3,000 for the Utah territorial library in order to procure "the best and latest works upon

the arts and sciences." The memorial explains that such works will improve and benefit the people.

246. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 23, 41st Cong., 1st sess. (1869)

This memorial of the Utah legislative assembly requests another appropriation to increase the territorial library.

247. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 50th Cong., 2d sess. 661 (1888)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#193)

248. S. Ex. Doc. No. 87, 50th Cong., 2d sess. (1889)

This 1888 Report of the Commissioner of Schools for Utah, the first issued, gives the history of public schools in Utah and the Mormons' attitudes towards education, as well as a statistical report of school attendance, teachers, number of schools, finances, etc.

249. H. R. Rpt. No. 4156, 50th Cong., 2d sess. (1889)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#76)

250. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 51st Cong., 1st sess. 47[illegible] (1889)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#122)

251. S. Ex. Doc. No. 27, 51st Cong., 1st sess. (1890)

In addition to giving a statistical summary of the Utah schools, this 1889 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Schools for Utah refers to a feeling of antagonism on the part of Mormon leaders towards the public schools.

*252. H. R. Rpt. No. 3200, 51st Cong., 1st sess. (1890)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#123)

253. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 51st Cong., 2d sess. 635 (1890)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#125)

254. S. Ex. Doc. No. 46, 51st Cong., 2d sess. (1891)

Besides the statistical review of the Utah school system, this 1890 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Schools mentions the legislation passed that year in the territory that made public schools free. It also speaks of the increase in the number of Mormon schools after passage of that legislation.

255. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 1st sess. 359 (1891)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#81)

256. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 47, 52d Cong., 1st sess. (1891)

In his 1891 annual report, the Commissioner of Schools gives a statistical summary of Utah schools and remarks that the public schools have "new life and vigor infused into them" after having been disassociated from the Mormon Church. He reports that Mormons were building more denominational schools, whereas other sects were not, relying instead on the public schools.

257. H. R. Rpt. No. 943, 52d Cong., 1st sess. (1892)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#82)

258. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 52d Cong., 2d sess. 381 (1892)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#83)

259. S. Ex. Doc. No. 30, 52d Cong., 2d sess. (1893)

In addition to a statistical report of the Utah schools, this 1892 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Schools draws attention to the improvement and growth of the free schools in the territory. It refers to the growing number of Mormon schools in the territory and to the Mormons' opposition to the practice of classing children in public schools as either Mormon or non-Mormon.

260. H. R. Rpt. 2337, 52d Cong., 2d sess. (1893)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#84)

261. H. R. Rpt. 162, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. (1893)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#86)

262. H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1, Pt. 5, Vol. III, 53rd Cong., 1st sess. 389 (1893)

See earlier annotation of this report. (#14)

263. An Act to Enable the People of Utah to Form a Constitution and State Government and to Be Admitted into the Union, 28 Stat. 107 (1894)

See earlier annotation of this statute. (#91)

Mormons in Mexico

264. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 609, 50th Cong., 1st sess. 575 (1888)

This report of the American consul-general to Mexico relates that there were Mormon colonies in New Mexico, Arizona, and "Old Mexico" and that there were speculations that Mormons were going to buy more lands in Mexico. The consul-general

remarks, "Mexico would certainly not be a loser in having these now arid, barren wastes settled up and made fertile, even if by Mormons." This consular report includes an article from a Mexican newspaper on the "unloyal and unchristian" Mormons and a reply to that article from Henry Eyring, the Church's representative to Mexico.

*265. 51 Consular Reports 45 (July 1896)

This consular report, according to the Monthly Catalog, is on the subject of Mormon colonists in Mexico.

*266. American Republics Bureau, Monthly Bulletin. May, 1900, p.749.

This document, according to the Monthly Catalog, contains a long report on Mormon colonies in Mexico.

Census Reports

Different types of census reports from 1850 to 1906 contain information on Mormons in Utah and, later, in the rest of the country. The following entries for the census reports of this period point out some of the information available on Mormons from these reports.

267. S. Ex. Doc. No. 1, 32d Cong., 2d sess. 469 (1852)

This 1850 Census Report contains statistics on the number of churches of different denominations and the number of members for each that there were in each state and territory. The only type of church indicated for Utah Territory is "Minor Sects", of which Utah had nine churches and 4,200 members in 1850.

268. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 686, 32d Cong., 2d sess. (1852)

This 1850 Census Report contains different information than does the one found in S. Ex. Doc. No. 1 of the same year (#267). Population statistics for Utah appear in the section on "Statistics of the Territories" (p. 988-1013). Summaries are given for the age and color of the people, their nativity, the colleges, public schools, and newspapers of the territory, the number of illiterate adults, and so on.

269. H. Ex. Doc. No. 116, 37th Cong., 2d sess. (1862)

This Preliminary Report on the 8th Census (1860) contains no statistics on churches, but does give figures for sex, age, and color of the people, as well as for economic enterprises in the territory (including manufacturing).

270. Ninth Census of the United States (1870)

Volume 1 gives statistics on the population, school attendance, illiteracy, schools, libraries, churches, pauperism, and crime in the different states and territories of the United States, including Utah.

271. Tenth Census of the United States (1880)

This census report contains no information on churches, but does give, in Volume 1, information for Utah, as for other territories or states, on the race, sex, and nativity of the population, on the public schools, and on the religious periodicals of the territory.

272. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 42, Pt. 3, 47th Cong., 2d sess. (1882)

This Report on Cattle, Sheep, and Swine by the Department of Agriculture is part of the agricultural census of 1880. This report gives the history of the cattle, swine, and sheep industries in Utah, mentioning the number of such animals that the Mormons took with them to Utah in 1847 and the number that later emigrants brought with them. The report also speaks of a sheep-owner trading sheep with Brigham Young and of a cooperative Mormon animal association.

273. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 42, Pt. 13, 47th Cong., 2d sess. 403 (1882)

This section of the 1880 Census of Precious Metals covers the mining activities in Utah for the previous ten years. Though most of the report contains no references at all to Mormons, one section of it mentions that over 5,000 tons of granite was shipped from one quarry for the Salt Lake Temple in 1880.

274. H. R. Misc. Doc. No. 340, Pt. 17, 52d Cong., 1st sess. (1892)

This Report on Churches at the 11th Census gives statistical summaries of different churches by state and territory. The figures for Utah in 1890 reflect that other churches than the Mormon Churchwere present in Utah, but that they did not have more than 10% of the territory's population as members. Statistics for the Mormon Church appear on pages 442-445.

275. United States Census Bureau, Religious Bodies, 1906.

This special report of the Census Bureau gives statistics on different denominations' number of members, value of church property, debt on church property, ministers, Sunday schools, distribution of members, and so on. Statistics for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints appear under the heading "Latter Day Saints."